

نایب رئیس

$$\frac{F\alpha}{\omega B^2} + \frac{B^3}{\omega B^2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} \frac{\alpha}{B^2} + \frac{1}{\omega} B^3 \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha B = 2 \Rightarrow B = \frac{2}{\alpha} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} \alpha \times \frac{\alpha^2}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\omega} \alpha^3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} (B^3 + \alpha^3) = \frac{1}{\omega} (8^3 - 384) = \frac{1}{\omega} (128 - 384) =$$

$$\frac{96}{\omega} = \boxed{19}$$

(2) متغیرهای یک تابع مرتبه دوم و سایر برابرند پس این روش نسبت به محور تقابل کمتر، قریبتر اند

$$\kappa = \frac{3 - 1.5}{2} = 0.75$$

محور تقابل = $2x$ مجموع ریشه ها

$$2 \times 0.75 = \boxed{1.5}$$

$$\kappa^2 + 2K\kappa + 5 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{اختلاف ریشه ها} = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4K^2 - 20}}{1} = \frac{4}{3} K$$

$$2\sqrt{K^2 - 5} = \frac{4}{3} K \Rightarrow K^2 - 5 = \frac{4}{9} K^2$$

$$K = \pm 3$$

$$\left[\frac{K^2}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{9}{2} \right] = \boxed{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-\omega + r}{r} = -1$$

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = s^r - r\rho$$

⑤

$$\alpha^r + \beta^r = r - r\rho = \omega \Rightarrow \rho = -\frac{1}{r}$$

دالة مميزة $\Rightarrow d(x^r + rx - \frac{1}{r})$

$$1 - \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow d(1 + rx - \frac{1}{r}) = 1$$

$$d = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$-\frac{r}{r}m^r - \frac{\varepsilon}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \leadsto \text{عوضه مساوی} = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}}$$

⑥

$$x = \frac{-\omega \pm \sqrt{r\omega + \varepsilon m}}{-r} < \frac{q}{r}$$

$$-\sqrt{r\omega + \varepsilon m} < \varepsilon \quad \text{حالت اول}$$

$$\sqrt{r\omega + \varepsilon m} < r \leadsto 0 < r\omega + \varepsilon m < r^2$$

$$\frac{-r\omega}{\varepsilon} < m < \frac{-r}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\{-q, -\omega, -\varepsilon, -r\}$$

$$y = \frac{-\Delta}{fa}$$

$$\frac{-1\varepsilon\varepsilon + r\omega m^r - \varepsilon m}{\varepsilon m} = r$$

⑦

~~دالة مميزة~~

$$r\omega m^r - 1r\omega - 1\varepsilon\varepsilon = 0$$

$$(m - r)(\omega m + 1r)$$

$$m = r$$

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$$\frac{c}{a}$$

$$\alpha^r = \alpha\beta$$

⑤

$$\alpha\beta = \gamma a - 1 \longrightarrow \alpha^r - \gamma a + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{(a-1)^r}{a-1}$$

$$z^r - vt - \omega = 0$$

$$n^r = t$$

⑥

$$n^r = t_i > 0 \Rightarrow \pm \sqrt{t_i}$$

$$S = 0$$

$$n^r = t_i < 0 \Rightarrow n \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$$p = \sqrt{t_i} \times -\sqrt{t_i}$$

$$p^r = t_i^r$$

$$t = \frac{v \pm \sqrt{c^2 - \omega^2}}{\gamma}$$

$$p^r = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (\gamma a + \gamma a + 1 \varepsilon \sqrt{c^2 - \omega^2})$$

$$\omega a + v \sqrt{c^2 - \omega^2}$$

⑦

$$K = \frac{K}{rK} = \frac{r}{K}$$

$$y = \frac{-\varepsilon}{K} - c$$

$$y = -\varepsilon \left(\frac{r}{K} \right) - \varepsilon = \frac{-\Lambda}{K} - \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{-\Lambda}{K} - \varepsilon = \frac{-\varepsilon}{K} - c$$

$$\Rightarrow K = r$$

$$y = rn^r - \varepsilon n - c$$

$$\rightarrow n = 1$$

$$y = -\Lambda$$

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$$-m x^2 + m x + 1 = -m - x$$

(10)

$$\Delta = (m+1)^2 - 4m(-m-1) < 0$$

$$5m^2 + 9m + 1 < 0$$

$$(5m+1)(m+1) < 0$$

$$-1 < m < -\frac{1}{5}$$

